NEW YORK TEATH, FRINKY, RESERVARY 6, 1801

MPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

HE AFFAIR OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

pinions of Rebels on the Greak. ing of the Blockade.

he Union Iron-Clad Gunboat Ironsides Off Charleston.

Attack of the Union Iron-Clad on Fort McAllister.

remendous Military Efforts of the Rebels.

APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE,

ond Enquirer February 2

zville (Tenn.) Register.....

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

he Foreign Consuls Notified-Special Steamer Despatched to Nassau - The Ironsides Off Charleston-Opinions of the Press, &c. [From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 3.]

We learn that on Saturday Secretary Benjamin British and French Consuls in this city that he had ived official information of the opening of the blockade on. We are also informed that a steamer was mptly despatched to Nassau, from Charleston, conveyie announcement to the British authorities.

e Union Iron-Clad New Ironsides Off

Charleston.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 3, 1863.
The British ship Cadmus touched off Charleston bar thr on. An officer, with a boat's crew, came up to the

mother Brilliant Achievement of the Comfederate Navy.

[From the Feteraburg (Va) Express, Feb. 2.]
The glorious and exciting intelligence from Charleston, hich we publish in our telegraphic column this morney, will produce intense delight throughout the limits of vysung confederacy. The tidings first reached here larday atternoon, and were immediately placed on the great billettin. They spread throughout the city with a rapidity of electricity, and caused a thrill of joy to ery heart. The schievement is one worthy of our crown little navy. Its brilliant accomplishment will uder immortal the Palmetto State and Chicora, and ren one of the brightest pages in the history of this war.

to the Yankee pirates.

I romance than a terrible reality, which it has proved to the Yankee pirates.

all places on the face of the globe, Charleston has all places on the face of the globe, Charleston has the most deeply and intensely hated by the New and Yankees. In the beginning of the war, goaded adness by the skill and energy of Charleston pilots, used to run by the blockaders whenever it pleased a, the enemy wickenly attempted to close the port by larg several stone inden vessels in the main channels. "man proposes and God disposes." The obstruction me channel only served to wash out another of far there depth than any before known. And it is a noton fact that the blockade has been less efficient as retector since the devilish effort of the enemy to dely the harbor than at any other port in the Contederate

a, article 3, section 4, declares:—
That in order to determine what characterizes a blockaded art, that denomination is given only where there is, by the isposition of the Power which attacks it, ships stationyo a sufficiently near to create an evident danger in enteryo a sufficiently near to create an evident danger in enter-

THE ATTACK ON THE DEFENCES OF SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 4, 1863. During the attack upon Fort McAllister this morning the flagstaff of the Yankee iron-clad was shot away. She was anchored within one thousand yards of the fort. She to the shots from the fort when retiring. The parapet in front of the guns of the fort was entirely demolished. The

men remained firm at their guns. There is no excitement and the best spirit provails.

About three o'clock this afternoon an iron-clad and gunout approached within two miles of the Thundert Battery, dipped a flag, fired two shots, and retired. The

One of them went up the river and set fire to the houses on several plantations. Captain Harrison's company of cavairy fired on them, when they hauled out of the range of small arms and shelled away furiously. Another boat was landing men at St. Marys on Tues-

DESPERATE EFFORTS OF THE REBELS.

Appeal to the People of Northern and Rortheastern Georgia and Southwestern North Carolina.

GENERAL ORDER—No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, DAHLOWRIA. Ga., Jan. 25, 1863.
The General Commanding this department, having been reliably informed that there are a number of deserters, torics and conscripts resisting the laws in Northeastern Georgia, and in Southwestern North Carolina, has despatched a force under my communit to suppress any insurrectionary movements, to capture deserters, and generally to restore tranquility to this part of the country.

must—not where sair tany propages to carry out the orders of the commanding general at the point of the bayonet—naving a well disciplined, thoroughly equipped and provided force under my command, yet, I am clothed with plenary powers to offer such conditions as may prove conciliatory and insure a peaceful return to duty of every man now occupying a howlie attitude to the gov-eroment. And I shall pursue the latter course if I am concerned with.

latest posterity, and not a memento of shame and disgrace.

It will be a fruitless attempt to war against the government, and must result in the most disastrous defeat to all who may be so deluded as to attempt it.

The late victories in Virgima, Tennessee and Mississippi have most triumphantly established the fact that the arms of the Southern Confederacy will be crowned with success in the end.

The country is much better prepared at this timethan at the commencement of the sear, both in arms and meso, to contend successfully seth our essential should do, a protound solucitude for the welfare of the government in its hour of parti, I am constrained to arge you to accept the terms I now offer you. I am authorized to pay to each man mustered into service beingly and commutation money, the same as all other soldiers who have been emay be substered regularly into the service.

I am pleased to note the efficient and rendered the government by the "Safety Committee" of Danionega, and cheerfully tender my acknowledgments to them for the timely assistance they have given me as commander of this especialen.

There is no reason for despondency. Our people will not shrink in this their final trial. The splendid victory at Fredericksburg will be followed by still more decisive results upon other fields. By rejeated shocks the enemy's vastly accumulated power will be broken. At no distant day we shall enjoy, in the blessings of peace and good government, a reward for all our suffering. Alabama must be true to herself and do her duty in the emergency. She must be ready to meet and quell the demention and social disturbances which may spring up as the tide of war approaches; to resist hostile raking to protect her people and and their property in any assailed quarter; to give death to every wanderer from the lines of our invading army, and if need be to increase the strength of the Confederate forces fighting upon our soil in its defence. For the accomplishment of these objects she locks, and can only look, to the voluntary movement of a patriotic people-too brave to suffer their cities and towns to be sacked, their homes to be descerated, and their country to be desclated without striking a manly blow in their defence. I therefore call again upon the men and youths of the State, exempted from the service of the Confederate States by reason of their age or other cause, who are capable of bearing arms, to speedily organize themselves into companies to constitute a reserved force, subject to so vice in this State upon the call of the Executive. They will be called into service only when necessity requires it. Their services may never be needed; but it is the part of fully and cowardice to wait until the enemy's foot supeq our soil, and his musket gleams in the hands of brutal soldiers at our doors. Shall I call in van upon Alabamians to prepare to stand and fight upon their own soil in its defence. Alabama has given freely of her sons to our country's cause, but her warilke strength is not yet exhausted. I send to her people my warning, and I leave it for them to decide whether in the hour of trial, which may be before as,

may be before us, they will be ready with as much of the remaining military strength of the State as may be required.

People of Alabama I I must appeal to you for your aid to the government in another matter. It is due to the great cause in which we are engaged, it is just to those now bravely enduring the trais and perils of actual war, that all within the ages prescribed by the act of Congress known as the Consertup law should be in the service. A considerable number of persons in every part of the State both officers and privates, who belong to the army allow the conservation of the perils of the constraints and the state of the conservation of the perils of the considerable number of persons in every part of the State both officers and privates, who belong to the army allow the perils of the conservation of the conservation are string from the shock of an unequal contest. So, too, a large number of persons subject to conscription are shrinking from the toils and perils which those of like age are bravely enduring, and hiding from the entoling officer, to whom patriotism requires that they should promptly report themselver. Now, when the last great struggle of the war is upon us; now, when the last great struggle of the war is upon us; now, when the last great struggle of the war is upon us; now, when the last great struggle of the war is upon us; now, when the last great struggle of the war is upon us; now, when the last great struggle of the war is upon us; now, when the last great struggle of the war is upon us; now, when the last great struggle of the war is upon us; now, when the voltage and any of the state of the stat

The rise of the north to be infilling, must be effective state to any, maintened by a force sufficient really is presented at any, maintened by a force sufficient really is presented that—
The rule of the armed nectatines of 1759 and 180 believed that—
The prior of the armed nectatines of 1750 and the sufficient strength to the sufficient strength stre

darkness will come light, which will grow brighter and brighter until the perfect day.

No Chance for Peace.

(From the Richmost Examiner, reb. 3.)

Feace between the two obligerents can only be safe where it is an agreed and cittled sexe. The war between the North and South may rehape into merely nominal hostilities; fighting may care altogether, and, by a latit understanding, the greater perfect of the belligerent armies may be disbanded or large had. The population of the two countries may are said tester peace, and even onlier upon a mutual commerce, every indication of the two countries may are said tester peace, and even onlier upon a mutual commerce, every indication of the two countries may relate the placed upon the existence of peace until definite, settled and agreed upon by the two belligerent governments.

Herein constant the great obstance to a speedy peace, he pride of the North, the obstancy of the Furitanic race the stubborn malignity of a buffled and defoated abolition animitation, are difficulties arising on the very threshold of the subject. Then there are recal until more resented so magnifount an empire as that which must constitute the subject of division. The Americans are a people, above all eithers in the world, greedy of land. The acquisition of land has been the passion of the people and of their consmon government from the beginning of their career. Nor was the lacers arm fames more universal or intense in the cerrupt days of Rome than has been the great of the American people through all the existence of the American people through all the existence of the American people through all the existence of the American propose the great for land among the American people through all the existence of the American propose the great for land among the American people through all the existence of the American propose the great for land among the American people through all the existence of the American propose the great of the langer of the people and of the people and of the people and of t

force or above wears which was due upon what he cultivated.

This passion for land has been collective, as well as individual. Washington and Patrick Henry were great land commernia, but not more greedy than their cotemporaries. And these great men made land getting one of the leading ideas of the great government which they established. Jufferson, though a moderate land owner individually, exhibited for land the appetite and digestive powers of an anaconda in his official capacity. He caused the great Western plains to be explored, the Rocky Mountains to be penetrated, and the shores of the Pacific Occan to be levisited, directored, explored and claimed, in the name of the linited States of America. He crushed, with a high hand, the incipient conspiracy for an independent Mississippi empire. He purchased Louisiana.

Even John Quincy Adams, the representative man of New England, the leader of wavers, shoe, glove and ready made clothes makers, clock pediers and travelling tinkers of that den of scoondrels—even he caught the inspiration of land acquisition while tederal Socretary of that den of more and the surrendered state.

to the path of duty and pairweisms and I secretary woke them to give their ad to the proper offers of the state to give their and to the proper offers of the state to the state of the state of the patriot flow to shrink from to task, however the state of the patriot flow to shrink from to task, however the state of the patriot flow to shrink from to task, however the state of the patriot flow to shrink from to task, however the state of the state to be affixed, this the proprieted duty.

In testimony whereof I, John Gill Shotter, Governor of the State of Alabama, have hereunto set my hand and casted the great seal of the State to be affixed, this the States the second year.

By the Governor.

P. H. Bertza, Secretary of State.

A PHOCLAMATION BY ZESTLON E, VANCE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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A PHOCLAMATION BY ZESTLON E, VANCE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF

occur among her lowers, great and small.

But on this continent we are without a system of public politics by which to arrange the terms of a pacification. The pride of either party to the existing conflict can find no excess for concession in any great public principles of general acceptance. The necessities of either party, requiring their persistent adnession to obnozious demands, can find no support in rules and precedents which have been established by other States alike circumstanced in previous regulations. The distinctly of adjusting the terms of a peace mutually sutsfactory in such a case and under such circumstances of onus are very great, and years may elapse after the cessation of active hostilities before they can be definitely determined.

Capture of the Town of Woodbury, Tena.
A special despatch to the Constitutenatist, dated Mc
Minoville, Tena., January 28, says that Morgan dashed
We now hold the town.

Cumberland Gap.
Information was received at Jonesboro', Tenn. 22 the 14th ult., to the effect that a federal force w.c. Z. wing against Cumberland Gap. The Espress asys.—Warm work is expected there soon from the indications of the times. Our forces are confident of their ability to hold the place.

Pryor on the Binckwater.

Casswills, isle of Wight, Jan. 30, 1863.

Brigadier General College, Petersburg, Va. —

Gesenal—This morning, at four o'clock, the enemy, under Major General Feck, attacked me at Kelly's store, eight miles from Suffolk. After three hours severe nighting, we requised them at all points and held the field. Their force is represented by prisoners, to be between ten and fitness thousand. My loss in killed and womened will not exceed fity—no prisoners. I regret that Col. Proge is among the killed. We inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy. Respectfully.

RUGER A. PRYOR.

Brigadier General Commanding.

Brigadier General Commanding.

Miscellameoms.

DEATH OF ST. GEORGE TUCKER, OF VIRGINIA.

The Richmood Wag of the 3d instant announces the death of st. George Tucker, brother of Beverley, at Charlottesville, on the 24th January.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

The rebel authorities appear to be greatly troubled in regard to the financial policy. In view of the long duration of the war, it is recommended that inducements and concements to funding shall be applied. Anything tending to sentract the present condition of the currency is deprecated. An expension is strongly orgad, and also a provision constituting Treasury notes legal tender.

THE TORACCO MARKET.

The Lynchburg Republican of 2d inst. caps that movement in manufactured tobacco during the previous week were very heavy, priors stiffening as the stook decrease. Quotations were from 36 cents to \$1.85, according to grade and quality.

THE PRICE OF GOLD IN RICHMOND.

A resolution to equite into the carrier exchange at THE REBEL CONGRESS.

A resolution to equite into the carrier of the New Or leans disaster was said upon the table in the rebel House of Representatives by a vote of energy seven to forty.

A bill has been introduced in the rebel Senate to early as conscripts all white makes fit for military doty between the ages of eighteen and forty dry, in the employment of the givernment, and to fill the places they vacate with competent persons unfit for such doty.

Police Intelligence.

A New Convergence .- Counterfest twos on the People's Bank, of berby Line. Vermont, were put into coroniation in the opper part of the city on Wednesday night, and quite a number of the bills were passed before the police got wind of the Tair. David Hall was accessed by officer Gambing, of the Eighth precitict, on charge of passing one of the counterfeits at the drinking salose. No. 453 flroadway. A man camed Henry Stewart, who was in the prisoner's company at the time, was also arrented on asspiction. Spin searching Hall at the station house, Sergeant Stater found three of the counterfeits ingeniously secreted in the lining of his coat. The accused were taken before Justice grankenhash who committed them for examination. The counterfeit in question is not a very described one, the page on which the bills are principle being encodingly films, and the engraving anything but few callings with his way before the page of which the bills are principle being encodingly films, and the engraving anything but few callings are not passed upon will do seel to call upon Justice quarkenters at the pefference Market Petice Courts.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Effects of the Late Storm-Hebel on the Binckwater, de., de.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 4, 1863. The flag of truce steamboat New York arrived to-day at noon from City Point, bringing down seven hundred and fifty three Union prisoners from Richmond, in charge of Captain John E. Mulford, of the Third New York infantry, who reports that more prisoners are there ready to be exchanged.

News has reached here that an unknown schooper had

subk on Middle Ground, between Old Point and Cape Charles, and that the crew were clinging to the rigging Captain J. M. Hunt immediately despatched a steam

One other schooner is aground near Old Point, and four are aground on the bar between Sewall's Point and the

The steamer Monitor, which was aground night before last, has got off. She is leaded with horses, and as soon as she takes in her coalf she will leave for North Carolina We hear of two more schooners ashere between here and Cape Henry. It is expected that all these schooners will be got off by the steamings sent to their relief.

FIVE O'CLOCK P. M. on the Middle Ground has not returned. The Southern papers all claim a rebel victory at Nan semond, near Suffolk, on Saturday last.

FORTRES MONROE, Feb. 4, 1863.
The News from Charleston—Is it Reliable?—The Rebel
General Pryor and his Recent Battle with Corcoran—The Merrimac a Bughear-The Patrick Henry to Run the Bi-kade-Her Strength-Affairs at Norfolk-Paymas

ters' Difficulties-Sleighriding in Norfolk, dc.
Late Richmond advices have reached us this morning from which I learn that (according to rebel statements) the blockade of Charleston harbor has been raised by two rams engaging our fleet, sinking the United States gun-beat Mercedita and compelling the State of Georgia, or some other vessel, to strike her flag, but allowing her to escape in a sinking condition. Whether this story is true or not cannot be determined until official advices are reabout this affair as that of Roger A. Pryor, on the 30th ult., near Suffolk, no fears need be entertained for the safety of our blockaders in Charleston buy. The Southern papers claim that Pryor was met by our forces, number ing from ten to fifteen thousand, and that after a fight of ten hours he drove us from the battle field with heavy loss. While, however, admitting a considerable loss of an official despatch from Pryor, estimating our loss at are accommodated in houses at Suffolk, which proving to seize the churches and to convert them into hospitals.

are accommodated in houses at Soffolk, which proving inadequate to contain them, compelled Major General Peck to seize the churches and to convert them into hospitals. While the official report of our medical director states our loss in this affair at twenty-four killed and eighty wounded, the rebel braggart, Pryor, endeavors to shield himself and his compulsory retreat by falsehoods. However, the character of this man is too well known, and no one therefore will believe any of his statements.

A number of the Sutfolk prisoners were brought here and placed on board one of the transports, under guard. The majority of them are representatives of the "white trash" of Dixio: but a few seem to be including fellows. From the latter I beare that the cry of "Merrimac" is merely a bugbear, and calculated to deceive our government. While the Richmend—as this monster is called—is really ready for operations, and ready to pay us a visit at any moment, her advent is coming to Hampton Roads will be merely to convoy the Patrick Honry, late the Yorktown, past our fleet at the mouth of the James river.

The Patrick Honry is a fast side-wheel steamer, and took a prominent part in the engagement in Hampton Roads on the 8th and 9th of March last. After the defeat of the Merrimuc No. 1, the Patrick Henry, Jamestown, Beaufort, Taxer and others, having free entre to Norfolk, got out of harm's way by going to Richmond, where they still remain. One or two of the above named vessels were either captured or dearcyed, and the remain, der have been malerially strengthened and made ready for sea service.

It is, therefore, highly probable that the Patrick Honry will very soon endeavor to make her exit from the James river to join her consorts, the Alabama, Floridia and Harriet Lane in depredating on our commerce. The Navy Department is fully advised of these facts, and should take such precautions as will either destroy or effectually hen in these piratical craft with our largely increased and effective navy. The Patrick Henry mounts eight

thus impressing these by monopolithing the sake with a view to their own profit and to the manifest injury of the public.

The hereby ordered that such purchases and sales are mill and void, and will be immendably cancelled. All parties concerned will appear at once at these headquariers. By order of Brindler General E. VIELE.

J. H. Lerenzac Assistant Adjustant General.

Rie but justice to say that the late heavy hand of contraband goods, amounting to upwards of \$20,000, does not demonstrate that the goods came from Norfolk. A large lot of sait has been landed at Bosnoke Island, and there transported into the interior of North Carolina. The system adopted by General Viele is to the effect that no one man can take outside of our pickets more goods than as supposed to suffice for the use of his family. If any one exceeds his permit the pickets detain and send him back to Norfolk, to report to the Provost Marshai at onc. Yesterday morning Captain Edwin Luddow, Aseistant Quartermaster at Norfolk received about \$10,000 from Washington wherewich to pay off his employees but this sum is not sufficiently one-half to pay arranges show. Captain Luddow has had a great deal to contend against but he has at all times administered his department to the satisfaction of his superiora, and there is no quartermaster in the service whose record is as complete or economica at that of Captain Luddow. His lattice was done to this efficient officer has reward would be a pair of limite make the form of the satisfaction of his superiora, and there is no quartermaster in the service whose record is as complete or economics at that of Captain Luddow. His lattic was done to this efficient officer has reward would be a pair of limite make on the first part of the desire of the decimal paying the captain Luddow. His lattice was done to this efficient officer has related to contend a Norfolk a most immediately site its coorqualton by our troops, and every limite the pay and paying the first of the depth of about excitant inches for an at th

DEPARTMENT—The Dearn of Jone Shower —At a special meeting of the Board of Engineers and Forement of the New York Fire Department convened at Firemen's Hall on Thursday evening, Pebruary 5, 1883, the following

New York Fire Department convened at Firemen's Hall on Thursday evening, February 5, 1883, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, our Heaven's Faster has eminimously in that bourse from which in traveller returns our deeply charlabed friend and associate John Browey et Feerman of Lafey, site Engine Company 19 who was killed white in the fischarys of his duty at the recent feer in Cherry sirvet, and whereas this and event demands from on an expression of the feelings of deap and administration which fit has been deaped and administration who was ever ready to convoice and administration in all materials to the appears and elevation of our believed in activities, and during his convention with this body we endeaped to us all by the possession of those many drivers which consistes and mark the man, and stone though the place in our hearts which time cannot effect.

Readed, That we deeper neighbors the whole of our basis. If the place in our hearts which time cannot effect on heartfriend and companions, and we lender our breatfest confidence in the conjugation, and we lender our breatfest confidence in the conjugation with which he was no long economics his many resolution which his because family such the hour of the later to the conjugation which has been a long economics with the stone of the later with the respective domining the which there in this the hours of the later with the man of the later with the respective domining the later than the later and the

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Rebel Reports Relative to Affairs off Charleston.

The Port Completely Blockaded by Iron-Clads.

An Attack on the City Momentarily Expected,

&c., &c.,

arbor, being from rebel sources, are doubtiess greatly exaggerated. There has been no interruption of the

A telegram was received to-day from Fortress

"General Dix is in receipt of rebel news from Charles ton to the 3d instant, at which time that port was tho roughly blockaded, the Union iron-clads lying inside of the wooden vessels. The former were not with the fiest at the time of the attack on the 1st inst.

"An atlack on the city was momentarity expected "A despatch boat, with an official account from Admira

Dupont is hourly expected.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 5, 1863. The extreme cold weather of the peat three days ha

order granting a limited number of furloughs to officer

There is every indication that the enemy river, relying upon the impossibility of any ma longer make their former display of tents by few pickets to be seen on the opposite side. Last night, netwithstanding the extreme cold, but few first were visible, and below Fredericks burg, where heretofore they have been very numerous

only three were to be seen. This morning a heavy snow storm commenced, which towards evening changed to rain, and the prespect now is that the moddy time is to be re-inaugurated.

This morning there was considerable ice and at the mouth of Aquia Creek, in which the regular mail boat got stuck so that she could not be extricated and the Portsmouth was finally despatched in her place

Our Falmouth Correspondence.

Cold Weather on the Roppahanneck-The Pirests Duny Command-The Recent News from Charleston-Effect on

The mild, springlike weather which we have enjoyed for some time past changed yesterday afternoon, and was succeeded by a decidedly "cold snap." A light half drying up. If the present temperature continues, ever the roads will soon be all that can be desired in the and it will require several days of this weather to give a sufficiently tough crust to jusplaces and half burying themselves in the semi-limit be looked for, and this idea also pervades the army, which reats, waiting in a state of almost listless apathy for the warm sun of April. Although the troops are not nominally to whiter quarters, the woods are fast disappearing, and log hats of confortable and pictorreapie, if not all ways elegant, appearance, taking their blaze if the Army of the Potenias should remain but a short time longer on the north back of the Raspananouck, the immense forests which once covered stafford county with have pussed away, leaving but a solitary tree here and there, or, at most, a less scattered groves, as mementors of their former giory. Already we have complaints that wood it so scares that it can with difficulty be procure for feel; and, as coal seems here to be an unknown have ywe can only pray Heaven to ply the inhabitants of this denotated region, at least suith the winter is past.

A well authenticated report age that Major General Sunner, intely in command of the right grand division, has been ordered to an important command in the West, headquarters to be at \$1. Louis. His staff yet remain here, for will follow the to he dispensed with and in relation to this? Input to his new feels of operations. It is also currently reported, on good authority that she right and division, any state of the different report with a relation to this? Imput and that it is well known that General Hoskov has been long opposed to the present arrangement. Many and important changes are also to be made in the organization of the different report for the precise and are of which is yet unknown.

The sews of the destruction of several of our general to general the stationer of the ferring it may mention that of Charleston harbor which we have just received the significant of this feeling it may mention that for gard it, obstainer, in carrying on a hepotens content A an introduced and trues officer, was yesterday assisted to surface, or the input; from a relied officer, why on earth, Colonel, don't your men go away and let us go before A yet hi which rests, waiting in a state of almost listless apathy

ALELNY, PRO. 5, 1860 The state Medical Society have elected the follows President, Joel Poster, of New York Secretary, Fyloreta.
D. Willard, of Albany Treasurer, John V. P. Quester

A communication, was received from the State name

A communication, was received from the mate severy of Massachusetty relating grams abuses in the ambusises service and other departments of the medical service on the army.

Dr. S. Swindburbe, of Albany, gave a history of her on perfect on the field of basile, pointing out abuses existing and suggesting remedies which had secured to he as and water be had already a compiled to a liberary-Morgan in an official report.

A compilities, consenting of the John Sautiseme and Dr. S. D. Wilard, was appointed to communicate with other state excretaries and set with the Governor of the Sautiseme and but with the Governor of the Sautiseme and set with the Governor of the Sautiseme to behalf of the Medical Acadety, to secure such excited as are necessary for the sauty and comfort of the vices are necessary for the sauty and comfort of the vices teems on the field of battle, and for the more spendy transfer of weighted soldiers to their pounce. Several very successing process were food, mainly relating to an because only and Departures.

Adjustical and Departures,
Adjustical Adjust